

334-330 BC

GRECO-Persian War

Alexander, son of Philip, carried out his father's plans to conquer Persia

334 BC Battle of GRANICUS

333 BC Battle of ISSUS

331 BC Battle of ARBELA

Alexander the Great defeated Darius, & XERXES
The Persian empire was conquered.
this marks the height of macedonian
power

334 BC.

1912 Dates J-BK

GRANICUS

A small river near Troy in Asia
Minor. Alexander fought his
1st battle here against the
Persians, whom he defeated.

334BC

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Baths of the GRANICUS R.

334 KC

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Alexander led the Greeks against
Persia.

Spring 334 BC

Alexander set out with 30,000 foot
and 5000 horse.

May 334BC

Alexander utterly defeated the
Persians on the banks of the
River Granicus in ASYRIA

He then advanced along the coast,
through LYCIA and PAMPHYLIA to
GORDIUM in PHRYGIA where he cut
the famous Gordian Knot; and then
to Cappadocia, and through the pass
called the CILICIAN GATES, which

the Persons did not depend to TARSUS
in CILICIA. Then he became ill with
fever and while ill received a letter
from PARMENIO informing that the
doctor was killed by DARIUS & poison
him. He drank the doctor's medicine
and then handed him the letter. He con-
fidence was rewarded by a speedy recovery

Oct. 334BC

Alexander defeated the Persian
forces under DARIUS at ISSUS
in CILICIA.

334BC

Alexander & his army crossed the Hellespont in 334BC and set forth to subdue all of Asia.

In forced marches, covering great distances at breakneck speed, leading his men in pitched battles and guerrilla warfare, Alexander was wounded many times but always set an example of valor.

334 BC

Alexander the Great invaded
Persia.

Defeated Darius III at the GRANICUS R

334BC - 323BC

WARS of ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Greek forces conquer Persia & Egypt

BATTLES: GRANICUS; ISSUS; ARBELA

LEADERS: ALEXANDER the Great; DARIUS

334 BC

Aristotle opens the Lyceum.

Battle of the Granicus.

Choragic monument of Lycabates

334BC

Battle of Granicus (KOCABAS)
River

Macedonian Army of 30,000
men led by Alexander the Great
annihilated Persians and
Greek mercenaries (Sea of
Marmara).

334 BC

Planning for the Temple of
Apollo began soon after 334 BC
when Alexander the Great arrived
in Asia Minor.

Temple is at Didyma (S.E. Turkey)
more than 80 Columns (3 still standing)

Was begun under the patronage
of Miletus, in the southernmost part
of ancient Ionia.

The Russian Architect Daphnis
collaborated with one of the leading architects
of the 19th century, P. A. Ionov, in the design
of the architecture of the
After 600 years construction was
completed; the Temple remained in
the unfinished state until the middle
Age when an earthquake demolished
most of what had been erected

Alexander stood at gates of the Jerusalem and demanded the surrender of the capital. The high-priest refused, but the next morning he consented. He ordered the clergy to put on their most impressive vestments, and the people to garb themselves in immaculate white.

334BC

Alexander was ready to cross
the Hellespont and march east.

At first, his army, tiny by comparison
with the might of the Persian
Empire was not seen as a threat.
But Alexander broke the power of the
Persian governors, the satraps of
Asia Minor at the Battle of the RIVER
GRANICUS and advanced, unsupported

Across Asia. Menon. King Darius III then
Assembled his Army Together with his
entire household, including his mother,
his wife & his children and marched to
the Mediterranean Coast near the Bay of
ISKENDERUN. He met the Greek Army at
the River ISSUS. The Persian Army was
defeated and forced to flee. Darius III
abandoned his family to Alexander, who
treated them with the utmost respect

334-332 BC

When the Macedonian forces of Alexander III shattered the Persian Empire altogether in 334-332 BC Jerusalem neither gave resistance to the conquerors, nor, apparently, experienced any immediate change in circumstances.